I know not what I was playing. Or what I was dreaming then, But I struck one chord of music, Like the sound of a great Amen.

It flooded the crimson twillight Like the close of an angel's psalm And it lay on my fevered spirit, With a touch of infinite calm.

It quieted pain and sorrow, Like love overcoming strife, and it seemd the harmonious echo From our discordant life.

It linked all perplexed meanings Into one perfect peace, And trembled away into slience, As if it were loath to cease

I have sought, but I seek it vainly, That one lost chord divine, Which came from the soul of the And entered into mine.

It may be that Death's bright angel Will speak in that chord again: t n.ay be that only in heaven I shall hear that grand Amen. —Adelaide A. Proctor.

JOSEPH'S NICKEL.

From the Sunday School Times: Jo-seph had carned five cents. He had wanted a nickel for many days, and the moment this one touched his fingers he started down the plank walk that led to ebtween the planks.
"Oh-h!" cried Joseph.

He kneeled down quickly and tried to reach the nickel, but his fingers were too plump; so he got two small sticks and poked and poked, but the nicker only rolled along, and Joseph was afraid he would poke it further under one of the heavy planks, where no one could get it until they were taken

"Oh, dear!" he sighed, "I wish my "Oh, dear!" he sighed, "I wish my fingers weren't so fat."
"Mine are thin," said a quiet little voice back of Joseph.
The little boy looked around and there was the thinnest, poorest looking little girl he ever saw.
"I'l help you," she said.
For a moment Joseph almost wanted to put both herds over the place where

For a moment Joseph almost wanted to put both hands over the ploce where the nickel had gone down. This little girl looked so poor and ragged he was half afraid she would want to steal his preclous bit of money.

"My fingers are thin," she said again. Joseph looked at them. They were very thin indeed. He began to feel so sorry for the little girl that he got up and stood beside her. he thought that meant she might help, and because she had a kind little heart and loved to help anyone, she knelt down loved to help anyone, she knelt down and tried to press her two very tiniest fingers into the crack between the two

At last she pressed the nickel be tween them, but the space was so small she could not draw her fingers up without dropping the money. The sun was very hot and there was no shade in that place, but the thin little girl worked away patiently. Two or three times she almost rescued the five-cent piece, then it would slip into the crack

"I'm afraid we can't get it," said "I'm afraid we can't get it," said Joseph, looking dolefully on. "I was glong to buy a ball. Mine's lost and I feel kinder lonesome without any ball." "I'll try again," said the thin little girl, bravely.

She did try again, and again and

She did try again, and again and again. The hot sun was shining fiercely down and, all of a sudden, a dreadful thing happened. The thin little girl gave a low moan and fell down white and limp. She had fainted. Oh, dear!" cried Joseph; "oh, dear

Slowly the little girl opened her eyes. he had come back from the faint very

When she could speak, she said, weakly: "Here's your money. I did get

And there, sure enough, was the eickel out of the crack.
"But it made you sick to do it," said Joseph. "It's too hot here; come into the shade and rest. There! It's cooler here. You feel better, don't you?"

"Yes, said the thin little girl. "It wasn't all getting your money that made me faint. I most always do when there ain't anything for breakfast "Wasn't there anything for break-fast this morning?" asked Joseph in

dismay.

The little girl shook her head.

"And haven't you had anything to est this morning?"

"No, there wasn't anything," said the ittle girl simply.

Joseph looed at her for two whole minutes. Then he said: "Say, will you wait here while I go and spend my

The little girl nodded.
"It's cool here," she said, "and I'm

Away went Joseph as fast as his feet could carry him down the plank walk again. But this time he held the nickel uch tighter, and was soon in Mr Lane's store tapping it against the

glass case.

"A nice!" said Mr. Lane, smiling at Joseph. "I suppose that means another ball—doesn't it?"

other ball—doesn't it?"

"No," said Joseph, leoking longingly at the balls, "not today,"

"Why not," asked Mr. Lane. "I thought you were the boy who was always lonesome without a ball. Here you've been looking at these balls every day for two weeks and wishing—" But Joseph was in a hurry.

"No; I want two of those two-cent buns and a banana, Mr. Lane," he interrupted so seriously that Mr. Lane gave them at once in a big paper bag. Joseph ran back down the plank walk and Mr. Lane thought it all so queer he went around to his other winwalk and Mr. Lane thought it all so queer he went around to his other window, from which he could see a long way down the plank walk, and watched way down the plank walk, and watched to the thin little girl under the tree and make her eat the buns and the banana, Mr. Lane thought it all so queer that he slipped the card which said "Will be back in five minutes" into its place.

The world. It weighs 36 pounds and is a native of Japan. She—for it is a mare—measures just 23 inches from hoof to withers, and 26 inches from hoof to the root of her tail. Her father was a very small Shelland stallion and her mother was a dwarf Japanese pony, which are favorite household pets in the land of the Mikado.

Mr. Kaiser keeps his little pet in a

hildren and rubbed his none and his

eyes hard with his handkerchief. "Well, my little miri," he said, "I think there are no people in into own who will see that there is some thing to eat in your house every day." sent when ar. Lame said that menut that the thin little girl r never go hungry again. It meant that he was to be just such a friend as to child and her mother needed. It mean that because its little owner had beet generous Joseph's nicket had broug. much comfort to the little girl who ad helped him.

As the days went by and Joseph at I.

looked longingly at the balls in the store window without being able to buy one, Mr. Lane said: "Well, Joseph, perhaps you are sorry, after all, that you didn't spend your nickel for a bai

"No, I'm not," replied joseph, stout ly, "I'm pretty lonesome without a ball, but that little girl was lots more lonesome without any breakfast. I'll get a ball some day!"

HOW THOUGHTLESS WOMEN IN VITE CONSUMPTION.

Consumption is actually invited by girls and women who do not know, o who, knowing, will not exert themselve ever so little to do battle with and con-

quer the dread disease.

The girl or woman who stands—and thousands of them do-with shoulders contracted and cramped chest, will be the woman with narrow and crampe-

Unles you give your lungs room they cannot expand, and if you will not help to expand them by standing erect and breathing properly they will present a congenial soil for the germ started down the plank walk that led to the viliage store, where Mr. Lane sold everything one could wish for. All at once the nickel flew out of Joseph's hand and rolled into one of the cracks ebtween the planks.

On the other hand, the girl who have to the planks.

learns how to breathe properly and treats her precious lungs with some consideration can, in many cases, even where there is an inherited tendency to weak lungs, fight the good fight and come out ahead of the demon consumption.

Learn how to breathe, girls. Learn how to stand and walk. Don't breathe

with your mouth open.

Girls to whom I have said this have sometimes replied: "But I can't breathe at all if I keep my mouth closed. I should suffocate."

This is not so, unless there is some-stoppage of the nasal passage. In such a cae the aid of a throat specialist is required.

But, except for some such obstruction, you may be sure that you won't suffocate, even though it may be at first an effort for you to keep your mouth closed.

I assure you no effort of the will ever I assure you no effort of the will ever can actually stop your breathing.

At the same time by an effort of your will you can increase the force and depth of both your inspirations and expirations, and if you persevere in lung exercises you will be surprised to see in how short a time the chest cavity will enlarge, giving your lungs a place to expand in, and for the rest of your life securing plenty of space for your vital organs.

for your vital organs.

To prove what you can do in expansion, stand erect, throw your shoulders back, arms at sides. Now force all the air that you possibly can out of your ungs, expiring as deeply as possible The best way for the beginner

ecomplish this is to breathe in first all that the lungs can hold, and then breathe out all that you can. Measure the circumference of your chest as you terminate the expiration or breathing

little note book with the date. Now take in all the air your lungs can hold and measure again. Make a record of this forced expiration and inspiration.
Practice taking fifty deep breaths daily, twenty-five in the mornig and twenty-five before going to bed. At the end of one month take meas

urements again and you will be erton-ished at the improvement.

GUILTY OR NOT GUILTY?

Is James Brennan a victim of cir-sumstantial evidence? For nearly 14 years he has been imprisoned in the Colorado penitentiary. In 1886 he was convicted of murder and given a senconvicted of murder and given a sentence of twenty-five years. He has just renewed his application for a pardon and hopes to be out of prison by March 17, 1966, in time to celebrate his fortieth birthday. He has written to the governor of Colorado as follows:

"I was 25 years old when I entered this place and now I are going on 40.

this place, and now I am going on 40. During all these fourteen years I have served for a crime I know absolutely nothing about. I have never been re-ported once for violation of the prison rules, and have accepted the injustice of having to spend the life behind these walst as gracefully

as an innocent man could."

James Brennan and M. L. Hollenbeck were convicted of the murder of an un-known man near Salida in 1885. The victim was on his way from there to Leadyllie, and was found dead beside the Rio Grande tracks with his pockets

riffed and his money gone. Brennan and Hollenbeck were in the vicinity and were arrested. The evicircumstantial nature, they were con-victed of murder in the second degree. Both prisoners have steadfastly main-tained their innocence during the whole time they have been incarcrated. Holtime they have been incarcerated. Hollenbeck brooded so over the prospect of remaining in prison all his life that he became melancholy, and was adjudged insane and sent to Pueblo. The board of Pardons is having great difficulty in investigating the case of Brennan, as every person interested in the arrest and trial, even the judge and jury, have lattice senate of sixty members, elected for life. From this body is elected the of Pardons is having great on the case of Brennan, as every person interested in the arrest and trial, even the judge and jury, have either died or removed from the state.

smallest horse in America, possibly in the world. It weighs 36 pounds and is a

Mr. Lane thought it all so queer that he slipped the card which said "Will be back in five minutes" into its place on the door, and, closing the store, walked down the plank walk to see about it. Joseph was bringing a tincup of water from the town pump when Mr. Lane came up, for Joseph was the kind of a boy to give a little friend the best breakfast possible.

"Having a lunch?" said Mr. Lane.

"He didn't oughter spend his nickel for me," said the little girl. "I didn't mean ter faint."

"She fainted 'cause she worked so hard out in the hot sun helping me get my nickel out of a crack," explained Joseph.

"It wasn't his fault," said the thin little girl, eagerly. "I 'most always faint sometimes when there don't be anything to eat at our house. It ain't his fault."

"Etc. Lane was a very tender-hearted mea. He turned away from the two

THE SMALLEST REPUBLICS

In the world there are several small republics, but about them so little is known that not one person in a thousand could tell you anything about them, yet each is a little kingdom of itself, with a president and council, to govern state affairs, and its own particular trials and troubles to worry the people. One of them, surprising to say, is within the border of the United States, in the state of North

REPUBLIC OF TAVOLARA

The smallest republic in the world, so far as population is concerned, Tavo-lara, and island about five miles long, with an average width of a little more than half a mile, located a dozen miles to the northeast of Sardinia. The to-

In 1836 King Charles Albert of Sardinia granted the island of Tavolara to a family of the name of Bartoleoni, but in les sthan half a century the inhabitants threw off the yoke of mon-archy and took to themselves the right to be governed by themselves. This little war did not harm the world, and was quite a peaceful one. King Paul I reigned until 1882, and on his death bed requested that none of his kin should succeed to the throne, and as no one claimed the honor, four years later the people decided to draw up a constitution, and Tavolara has been a very successful little republic since.

Twelve years ago its independence was recognized by Italy, and, it is to be presumed, other powers would have recognized it also if they had known of its existence. The inhabitants live principally by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. They fear no sudden invasion, for they dispense with any army and navy; and presumably in case of need would rely upon the en-tire population to uphold the freedom of the country.

REPUBLIC OF GOUST.

Very few people have heard of the existence of the republic of Goust, which is situated on the flat top of a mountain in the Basses Pyrenees, South of France. It has an area of one and a quarter square miles, and a population of 140; so that, as regards size, it can fairly claim to be the smallest republic in the world. It is an older republic than the United States, having been in existence since 1648, and enjoys

the distinction of being recognized by both Spain and France.

The president is elected from an elder college, consisting of twelve peasants. who are chosen every twelve years by the people. The president is also tax collector, assessor and judge. If his decisions are displeasing to the people they appeal to the Bishop of Laruns, in the Spanish parish down the moun-tain side, and what the bishop says is law. Goust has no church or clergymen, the people worshiping in churches beyond the limits of their country. Neither have they any burial ground, and when a death occurs among them the body is taken to a cemetery in the valley below. In this valley, too, all the baptisms and marriages take place.

THE QUALLA RESERVE. There is a perfectly organized repub lic in the western part of North Carodependent of both state and national government, it has never been recog-nized by foreign powers, although its independence is acknowledged by the American government at Washington. This little republic is known as the Qualla Reserve, the home of about 1,000 f the Cherokee Indians.

It consists of a tract of land extending to about eighty square miles of rich valley land. The president of the little republic is elected every four years years and receives a salary of \$500 a year. When at Washington on the republic's business he receives \$5 a day extra. None but a Cherokee of more than \$25 years of age is eligible for the position. When the chief is absent his duties are performed by an assistant chief, a member of the national council, who receives a salary of

\$250 per year. The chief's cabinet is made up of three secretaries, and the council of congress comprises two delegates from every hundred members of the tribe. Although the chief possesses the veto power he cannot act in any matter of public policy without the consent of the council. No one can hold office who denies the existence of God, or of heaen and hell, and the constitution provides for the maintenance of a public school in which both the Cherokee and the English languages are taught. The Indian citizens of the Qualla reserve are all law-abiding and industrious, and nearly all are regular attendants at the Baptist or Methodist church.

REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO. The republic of San Marino in Central Italy, is perhaps the best known of these tiny republics. Its territory covers about thirty-three square miles and the population numbers about 8,500 souls. This miniature state founded in the fourth century by This miniature state was Marinus, who, having embraced Christianity, fied here to escape the persecution under Diocletian. The capital,

and trial, even the judge and jury, have either died or removed from the state, for life. From this body is elected the council of twelve, which, with a legal adviser, decides all questions. Two captains-regent, elected every six months, represent the state, which also bas its home secretary, its minister of foreign affairs, its chancellor of the extension of the extension of the state, which also bas its home secretary. chequer, its army of 950 men and a regular budget. San Marino is proud of her antiquity, and has many couri-ous customs. By treaty with Italy, the republic receives a certain proportion of the Italian customs revenue, but ex-acts no customs on her borders. She

acts no customs on her borders. She also agrees not to grow tobacco, but is allowed to import it duty free. In order to avoid the capyright diffi-culties there is no printing press in San Marino, and when the mail arrives at Borgo a bell is rung, and those inhabitants who have their dwellings up on the cliffs have to descend to get their letters, for owing to the primi-tive state of affairs the postman never ascends the rock. Another curious fact is that the commissary or judge and the physician must both be strangers. the physician must both be strangers and are paid out of the public purse

REPUBLIC OF ANDORRA.

The small half-French and halfSpanish republic of Andorra, which lies
in an almost inaccessible valley in the in an aimost inaccessible valley in the eastern Pyrenees, possesses a charter of rights, dating from Charlemange in 790. There is but one way of getting to Andorra from France, and that is by the river Bolira. The population is about 5,000. LIE WITH JOHN BROWN.

Madison, Wis.—(Special.)—The forti-th aniversary of the raid on Harper's Ferry by John Brown fell on last Mon-day, and Dr. Orin Grant Libby of the University of Wisconsin, who has just returned from the east, has an in-teresting story to tell of his connection with the raid No. 2 as he calls it—the with the raid No. 2 as he calls it—the removal of the bones of the men who fell with Brown in his ill-starred atfell with Brown in his ill-starred at-tempt upon the institution of slavery, and their reinterment beside those of their chief in the Adirondack moun-tains. It is a piece of historic justice. Dr. Libby says, which should long ago have been carried out. Dr. Libby was first moved to take a hand in the affair by his meeting in Washington with Dr. Thomas J. Featherstone, who has made a thorough study of the famous raid a thorough study of the famous raid with all the causes, incidents, and re-sults surrounding, and who has the largest collection of John Brown relics and memorabilia in the country. When he confided to Dr. Libby that he had long purposed transferring the remains of the "Ossawatamie's" men to the side tal population of the republic does not exceed sixty, but they elect a president every six years, and a council of six members, all of whom serve the state without pay. Both men and women vote. The republic was founded in 1886. ken and proved more successful than the one immortalized in song.

Every schoolboy is familiar with the

story of John Brown. It was on October 16, 1859, that, with only twenty-two associates, of whom six were negroes, he made the famous raid that immortalized him and gave him a place in the temple of the heroic. His hope that by making a bold stroke he would that by making a bold stroke he would rally the negroes of Virginia to his support and thus secure their liberation shows the high courage and child-like faith of the visionary. In July of that year he rented a farm house about six miles from Harper's Ferry, and here he laid the plans of his campaign. It is a matter of familiar history how he captured the arsenal and armory, only to be overcome the next day by a detachment of United States troops under the command of Robert E. Lee, who der the command of Robert E. Lee, who der the command of Robert E. Lee, who was later to figure so conspicuously in the great struggle which this attack precipitated. Of the twenty-two men who accompanied Brown, ten were killed, seven hanged, and five escaped, Brown himself being hanged at Charleston December 2, 1859, and his body buried at his old farm home near North Elba, N. Y.

USED IN COLLEGE.

USED IN COLLEGE.

Two of the bodies, those of Watson Brown and Anderson, were taken to Winchester college and used for anatomical purposes. When Winchester college was burned during the war, Watson Brown's body was carried away, and forf many years it remained in the hands of an Indian physician. In the early 80s it was restored to John Brown's widow and buried by the side of his father. Of the other eight bodies, six were dumped into boxes and buried like cattle, and two were buried without coffins. The bodies were taken nearly a mile out of town and buried USED IN COLLEGE. nearly a mile out of town and buried on the sloping bank of the Shenandoah river. The graves remained unmark-ed, and every spring the water and ice washed over them for forty years, till it was generally supposed every vestige of them had been washed away. Dr. Feathenstone discovered the graves

ome time ago.

Drs. Featherstone and Libby and Captain Hall went about their preperations for removal secretly, in order to avoid publicity and hindrance. Permission was secured from John Browns two surviving daughters in California two surviving daughters in California and his sister in Michigan for the burial of the bones in the Brown family lot at North Elba. Leave was then secured of the owners of the land containing the graves for the exhumation. Armed with the proper authority, the little party then set out early Saturday morning, July 29. After a little random digging they came upon the remnants of the rude coffins. These had collapsed, and but little was left of the bodies they once held. Only the femurs and shin bones were well preserved, and shin bones were well preserved, but by the clothing found the remains of Oliver Brown were distinguished. The remains were carefully gathered up and placed in a trunk, and before noon Dr. Libby was on his way to New York with them.

CEREMONY AT THE FUNERAL. On the day of the funeral the remains were taken to the old Brown farm, under a military escort of the Twenty-sixth United States infantry at Plattsburg. Several hundred persons were present to witness the ceremonies were present to witness the ceremonies. The principal address was delivered by the Rev. Joshua Young of Groton. Mass., a veritable patriarch, who had the distinction of preaching the funeral sermon over John Brown forty years ago. Addresses were also delivered by Colonel Richard Hinton of Brooklyn. Bishop Potter of New York, Whitelaw Reid, and Captain James Holmes, a survivor of the raid, and who fired the first shot in that memorable affair. The members of the Epps family, a colored family brought to New York over the underground railroad by John Brown,

CONSUMPTIVES.

San Francisco Chronicle: Admitting that something should be done to protect healthy people from the ravages of a scourge which counts its victims by hundreds where smallpox, yellow fever, cholera and the black plague count theirs by tens, the fact remains that there are betetr ways than by isolating the state. Why not isolate the consumptive patients? A physician who opposes the proposed law for quarantine against them suggests the establishment in various parts of the state of sequestered sanitariums to which all the tuberculosis people who propose to remain here must go for treatment until cured, deceased, or ready to move away. We do not doubt that such places, if they afforded scientific treatment for tuberculosis, would be selfsupporting, even though the indigent poor were committed to them along with the well-to-do, who could meet the fixed charges. The arrangement the fixed charges. The arrangement would separate our own consumptives from the healthy public, satisfy outside patients who want and ought to have the benefit of our climate and inflict no persecution upon the ordinary tourist or immigrant. The end could be reached by a law compelling all physicians under penalty to report cases of tuberculosis under their care, and the courts to grant the necessary entrance papers to the public sanstoria. It is courts to grant the necessary entrance papers to the public sanatoria. It is not necessary for us to work out the details of such a proposal, but they would not be difficult to put into practical shape, once the general scheme had been adopted.

But no quarantine at the state line! No meddlesome interference with travelers! No Chinese exclusion laws against our fellow citizens! No perse-

against our fellow citizens! No persecution of invalids who come here to prolong their lives, and who, if properly sequestered, may be able to de so without imperiling ours.

SOME LATE INVENTIONS.

A New York weman has patented a shirtwaist attachment which securely holds a skirt in place, comprising a metal plate to be acrewed to the waist at the right height to receive a pair of hooks attached to the opposite flaps of the skirt.

Electricity is used to sperate the type abrs of a new typewriter, which has a magnet set in position to sperate the levers when the keys are depressed a short distance, making it unnecessary to force the key down for the full

Children will find much pleasure a new go-cart which has a pair of oscillating levers attached to the sides of the seat, with rods leading to the front wheels for attachment on the spokes, wherey the operation of the levers turns the wheels and propels the

cart.

An improved feed hag for feeding horses on the street is attached to the collar instead of to the bridle, allowing the animal to move its head freely, the hoop which carries the bag having an extension at the rear which can be secured to the collar for use.

Brakemen will appreciate a new car attachment to aid them in passing from one car to another, comprising a

from one car to another, comprising a sliding extension secured by springs to the end of the running board, with a lever on top of the car to extend the board across the space between the

A ring case has been patented by a Michigan man for the storage of finfer rings, cleaning them automatically as they are slipped into place, the round standard and screw-cap having sur-faces of abrading and polishing mater-

lal which act on the two sides of the ring as the case is closed.

A westerner has designed a laprobe holder for use on carriages, which keeps the robes tucked up without the necessity of touching them with the hands, a pair of U-shaped springs being pivoted in the wagon box to swing into position on either side of the occupants of the carriage.

By the use of a new key old railroad spikes can be used in old spike holes, the key being formed of a strip of spring steel crimped along a portion of its length, to press alternately on the spike and the side of the hole, thus binding the spike in place.

With the aid of a new trousers guard the bottoms of the trousers may be se-

curely held in a folded position around the ankles a piece of spring wire being bent double, with one end inserted in the fold and the other slipped under to grip the two parts togeter.

TALK ABOUT WOMEN.

Miss Floretta Vining of Hull, Mass owns nine newspapers. They came to her by her father's will and she over-

looks the running of them herself. Miss Alice de Rothschild, who was recently naturalized in England, was sincerely devoted to her brother, the late Baron Nathaniel and inherited a large life interest in his immense fortune. The lady is very clever and a social success.

Mrs. Emma Louise Hitchcock, wife of Prof. Hitchcock of Washington, is organizing an expedition which she will lead to the famous Cocos island to hunt the fabled \$30,000,000 treasure suposed to be buried there. Mrs. Hitchcock is is already a wealthy woman.

Miss Jane Gatman, who made a long distance bicycle record, and Mrs. Jane Lindsay, who smashed the record, have publicly "kissed and made up." If this means they are going to let the record stay where it is, the general public will forgive this display of emo-

A very charming little woman is Tama, the Jaanese wife of Sir Edwin Arnold. She has somewhat the air of a Parisienne, but mingled with it all is the dainty grace peculiar to the womanhood of the land of flowers. Lady Arnold speaks her husband's native tongue with fluency, if with a foreign accent, and her English letters show how wonderfully she has been able to adapt herself to the English mode of thought and expression.

Ladysmith, the town upon which the syes of the world are now turned, gets lits pretty name from Lady Smith, wife of Sir Harry Smith, who years ago was a prominent British official in South Africa. Harrismith, a town just over the boundary in the Orange Free State. was likewise named for Sir Harry.

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REWARE OF OINTMENTS FOR CA-TARRH THAT CONTAIN MERCURY, as mecury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the demage they will do is ten-fold to the good you can possibly derive from them Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in To-ledo, O., by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testi-monials free.

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Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins of Williamsburg, N. Y., has been in continuous ministerial service in one place longer than nearly any other clergyman than nearly any other clergyman in the country. For sixty years he had been rector of St. Mark's Episcope

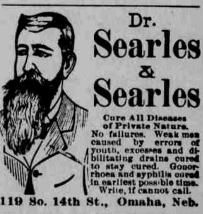
Father Ignatius of the Anglican church announces his intention to re-tire into "lay rommunion," because the "archbishops and bishops, while they tolerate any species of heresy or unba-llet, are energetic in suppressing Cath-olic worship to gratify ignorant, god-less bigots; and even forbid license to be used during the authorities. be used during the eucharistic offering though God himself commands it."

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler in an article in the Watchman entitled, "Why Not

Eighty years ago there was not a Burmese Christian; now there are over 600 churches in Burmah and 40,000 com-

Recently in the Metropolitan Methodist church, Toronto, Canada, the infund in that city was held. Nineteen of from \$500 to \$100,000, totaling the sum of \$247,450. Besides this sum individ-ual gifts amounting to \$100,000 for unversities and colleges were announced.

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